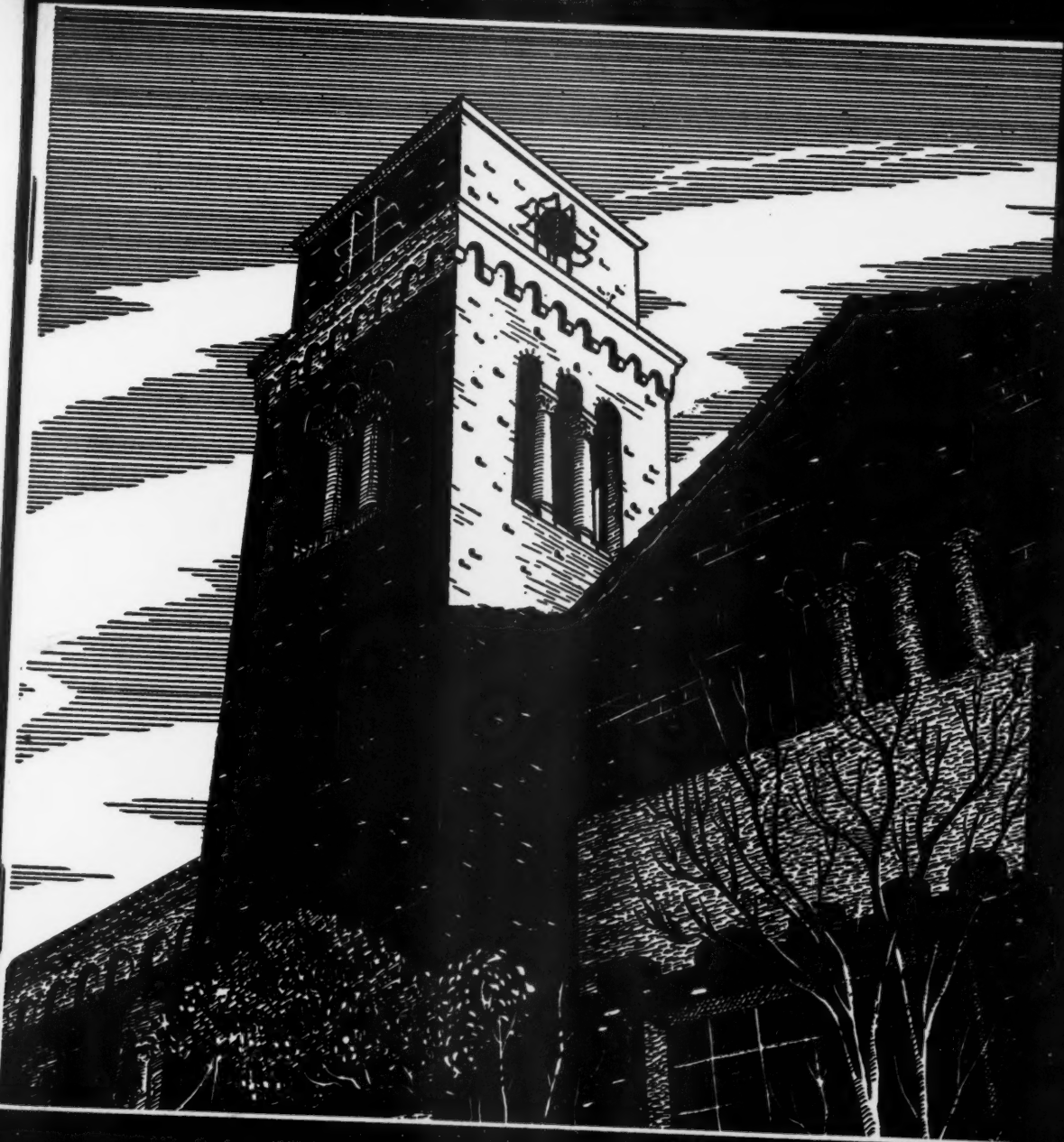


CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS



JUNE 1954

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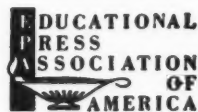
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The cover illustration depicts the tower of the Speech Building at Fresno State College, popularly known as University Street Playhouse. The drawing is by Darwin Musselman, Instructor in Art at the college.

FRESNO STATE COLLEGE

Its Development and Destiny

ARNOLD E. JOYAL, *President*

The principle of democracy at work is nowhere better exemplified than in the providing of opportunity for higher education in California's state colleges. Fresno State College offers a good illustration of the manner in which one of these colleges operates in its own sphere. Fresno serves a district stretching for 200 miles from Merced County in the north to Kern County in the south, an area comprising eight counties with a total population of over 850,000 people.

The college is situated strategically, in the very heart of the fertile San Joaquin Valley. There are seven junior colleges and 63 senior high schools in the eight counties. Most of the graduates of these high schools and junior colleges would have to travel nearly 200 miles to complete their collegiate educations if Fresno State College did not exist.

By the very nature of its development as a regional college, Fresno State always has been responsive to the educational needs of central California. Indeed, the rapid growth and progress of the San Joaquin Valley is reflected in the expansion of the educational program of the college.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

The story of the transformation of Fresno State College from its early status as a two-year normal school to a five-year college is related closely to the economic and social development of central California. In the early 1900's, community leaders in Fresno recognized the need for some sort of institution situated locally to train teachers for schools in the area. A bill seeking the establishment of a state normal school in Fresno was introduced into the legislature in 1909.

The first bill failed to pass but a successful one was introduced two years later and was signed by Governor Hiram Johnson on April 10, 1911. The first junior college in California had been set up in Fresno in 1910, as a post-graduate department of Fresno High School. The new Fresno State Normal School at first was located in the same building with the junior college and was operated in conjunction with the junior college for two years, until temporary structures were ready on the present state college site. This site was a 10-acre tract of land donated for the purpose, situated a mile north of the then city limits. The legislature of 1913 appropriated funds for purchase of an additional tract of five acres adjacent to the original site, giving the institution a total of 15 acres. A permanent classroom building, which was completed on this site in August, 1916, is still in use.

The bill establishing the normal school specified that instruction should be given in agriculture and manual training in addition to the regular courses. From the beginning, such courses as art, music, home economics, and physical education occupied a place in the curriculum. During the formative period, departments were organized in agriculture and biology, art, education, English, home economics, mechanical arts, music, physical education, the physical sciences, and the social sciences. Some of these departments at first were organized with one faculty member each.

The normal school opened in the fall of 1911 with an enrollment of 170, and the registration grew to 207 before the end of the year. The first senior class was composed of 30 women and two men students who had transferred to Fresno from other institutions. The first diploma was granted to a woman student on January 19, 1912.

C. L. McLane, who as the superintendent of the Fresno city school system had been instrumental in getting the normal school established, was chosen to be its first president. He retired as president of Fresno State Teachers College in 1927 and later was given the title of president-emeritus. He died in 1949. President McLane was succeeded by Frank W. Thomas, who had served as vice-president of the institution since 1917. Dr. Thomas retired in 1948 and was also given the title of president-emeritus. He was succeeded by Arnold E. Joyal, who immediately prior to assuming the responsibilities was the dean of the College of Education at the University of Oklahoma.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE YEARS

A movement to raise teacher training above the two-year level was responsible for the legislative enactment of 1921 which transformed the state normal schools in California, among them the Fresno State Normal School, to state teachers colleges. As a result of this legislation, Fresno State Teachers College, like the others, was authorized in 1923 to grant the bachelor of arts degree with major in elementary and junior high school education. By 1924 it also had received the authority to grant the A.B. degree for major work leading to the special secondary credential in art, home economics, music, and physical education for women. In the years following, the program of instruction was broadened to include majors in many other subject fields.

In 1935 the word "teachers" was dropped from the name and the institution became Fresno State College. In 1947 the state colleges were authorized to offer graduate work leading to the general secondary credential, and in 1949 they were authorized to grant the master of arts degree.

In the first year the Fresno State Normal School was operated in conjunction with the junior college, the total joint faculty was 13. By 1940-41 the number had passed the 100 mark, and Fresno State

College now has a faculty of about 200. The enrollment has shown a similar growth. By the fall of 1940-41 it had reached the 2,194 mark, including 174 part-time students. In the fall of 1953-54 the enrollment reached a total of 3,819, made up of 3,042 full-time and 777 part-time students. In 1930, Fresno State College graduated 109 students. By 1940 the number of graduates had grown to 296. Last year (1953) the number of graduates was 573.

Fifty-six persons have been granted the master of arts degree, 31 of them in June, 1953. The college currently has a list of approximately 200 persons who have been approved for candidacy for this degree.

Fourteen departments had been established in the college by 1940-41, and students were given the opportunity of majoring in any of 27 fields. Today students may choose their majors from 52 subject fields. The administrative organization has been changed, and the various departments have been grouped into nine divisions—agriculture, business, education, fine and practical arts, humanities, life sciences, physical education, physical science, and social science.

Through its entire program of offerings in 1952-53 the college was able to serve a total of 7,140 different persons. This figure includes 4,185 persons enrolled during the regular sessions on the campus, another 1,372 who participated in the extension program, and an added 1,583 who attended the summer sessions.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS AT FSC

There are many indications, accurate ones, which help in estimating the future enrollment of any state college. These include population trends of the areas served, immigration tendencies, the number of students in the public schools, and the proportion of the high school students who go to college.

The State Department of Education has made estimates, based on these indications, of enrollments to be expected in California's state colleges through the year 1965-66. These projections of present trends place the enrollment of Fresno State College at 4,800 in 1963-64 and at 5,000 in 1964-65. Because the State Department of Education is at present following a policy, recommended in the recent "Strayer report,"¹ of setting ceilings on state college registrations, a limitation of 5,000 is conjectured for Fresno. There is every reason to believe that unless this ceiling is raised or other plans are made to take care of the increasing demand for higher education in the San Joaquin Valley, many students beyond the conjectured total of 5,000 will in the later 1960's be denied the opportunity for higher education.

¹ *A Report of a Survey of the Needs of California in Higher Education*, submitted to the Liaison Committee of the Regents of the University of California and the State Department of Education [Berkeley, California]: Committee on the Conduct of the Study (George D. Strayer, chairman), March 1, 1948. Pp. xii+132.

Since the 1940 census the eight counties served by the college have had an increase in population of 329,839, or 70 per cent. It is estimated the population of these counties before long will total more than a million people. At present the populations of the eight counties served by the college are as follows: Fresno, 296,700; Merced, 77,290; Madera, 38,290; Mariposa, 5,440; Tulare, 141,500; Kings, 43,390; Kern, 254,700; and Inyo, 12,070.

More important than the increase in general population is the rise in the number of youth. What lies ahead for Fresno State College is forecast in a study made by the Fresno public schools which shows an expected boost of 45 per cent between 1953-54 and 1959-60 in the enrollment of students in Fresno senior high schools. The other high schools in the valley are expecting somewhat similar increases.

The sharp rise in the birth rate during the early 1940's and the continuation of a high rate are only beginning to affect the high schools. The important question a college may ask is what proportion of these students will pursue higher education and what percentage of those who do will attend that particular institution? It is interesting to note that of all the high school graduates in the state in 1935 who continued their education after graduation, 16 per cent enrolled in the state colleges. This proportion had risen to 21 per cent by 1950, and is expected by analysts in the State Department of Finance to climb to 27 per cent by 1965. These figures show, at least in a general sort of way, what Fresno State College may expect in the way of future enrollments.

OUTSTANDING GRADUATES AND FORMER STUDENTS

It would be impossible to list the many achievements and successes of Fresno State College graduates in all walks of life. Some idea of the accomplishments of a few of the outstanding individuals, however, will help to show the types of leadership exercised by a number of Fresno State College's former students.¹

Milton J. Lindner ('30) at present is chief of a United States fishery mission to Mexico and is helping the southern neighbor to develop her fishery resources. From 1931 to 1942 he had charge, for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, of investigations of shrimp in waters from North Carolina to the Gulf of Mexico. A national magazine credited the development of a \$60,000,000 jumbo shrimp industry to his original work in tagging shrimps.

Roger Tatarian-Hrash ('38) started his journalistic work on the Fresno State College newspaper. He worked with the Fresno bureau of the United Press after graduation from the college and today is the European manager for that press service. His headquarters are in

¹ Numerals following names of former students indicate year of graduation or last attendance.

London. Before taking over his present position, he was the United Press manager in Italy.

Before his death, William Webster Hansen ('27) was elected to the National Academy of Science. He invented the Klystron, the only radio tube available for many years which produced or received very high frequency radiation. The Sperry Corporation, which purchased the patents, built a research laboratory at Mineola, L. I., and made Hansen the director. After the war he planned and supervised the construction of a linear accelerator, which was built with funds provided by the United States Navy. He had a major part in plans for research in nuclear resonance, for which Felix Bloch of Stanford University was given a Nobel Prize last spring. The year before his death Hansen lectured by invitation before the Royal Physical Society of England on his work in radiation.

Henry Wiens ('33) recently was named by Harold Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration, as the director of a United States operations mission to Iraq. Prior to this appointment he was the deputy chief of a special mission of the Mutual Security Administration to Turkey.

Charles E. Nowell ('25), an author and authority on the early discovery period of America and on Latin-American history, currently is a professor of history at the University of Illinois. His *History of Portugal* has been acclaimed by critics. Before going to the University of Illinois, he was on the faculty of Fresno State College. After getting the bachelor's degree at Fresno State College, he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of California.

Lee Joseph Cronbach ('34) has become an authority on tests and measurements in education. He presently is a professor of education at the University of Illinois and formerly was on the faculties of Washington State College, the University of California, and the University of Chicago.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNITY

One of the most important ways in which a college serves an area is through its contribution of trained personnel capable of leadership. Fresno State College has contributed richly in this respect to government, education, various professions, industry, business, and agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley. Some ready examples, restricted for lack of space mainly to Fresno, will show for this area what Fresno State College is doing on a much larger scale for the San Joaquin Valley as a whole.

Some examples of former Fresno students now in government are Congressman A. Oakley Hunter ('37), State Assemblyman Wallace D. Henderson ('37), Superior Judge Milo Popovich ('32), Municipal Judge George W. Huffman ('34), and District Attorney Clarke Savory ('30).

An estimated 77 former students are practicing law in Fresno and at least two of them are past presidents of the Fresno County Bar Association. They are James Paige ('37) and John A. Willey ('32).

Large numbers of former students also are practicing medicine and dentistry in Fresno. Dr. Dean L. Hyde ('39) is the president of the medical staff of the Valley Children's Hospital. Dr. Ray M. Miles ('39) of Madera currently is the president of the fifth district, comprising Fresno and Madera counties, of the California State Dental Association. Among the former students who are past presidents of the association are Dr. George Baker ('42), Dr. Clark Mosgrove ('39), Dr. Vernon Hyde ('39), Dr. Robert B. Morrish ('41), Dr. Charles P. Howard ('36), the late Dr. Harvey Knowles ('29), Dr. Everett Keyes ('33), Dr. Kenneth Stratton ('34), and Dr. J. C. Golden ('26).

In education, Erwin A. Dann ('33) is assistant superintendent for secondary education in the Fresno public schools, Lawrence Toddhunter ('40) is assistant superintendent for elementary education, Stuart M. White ('35) is president of the Fresno Junior College, and Maurice Reetz ('32) is principal of the Fresno Adult School. Nineteen former students are principals of Fresno high schools or elementary schools. Several former students also are staff members in the office of the Fresno County Superintendent of Schools.

There are many more examples of leadership portrayed by former students, such as John S. Stoughton ('35), a certified public accountant who formerly was president of the Fresno chapter of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants; Orville Shelton ('26), assistant to the city editor at the Fresno Bee; Paul Bartlett ('36), president of Radio Station KFRE; Wilmer Garrett ('27), superintendent of the Fresno Municipal Airports; and many others in business, industry, and agriculture.

EXPANSION IN TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURE

One of the most noted recent expansions in the educational opportunities offered at Fresno State College has been the establishment and development of a practical agricultural program which today enrolls 270 major students and a large number of students majoring in other subjects who take some courses in agriculture that are related to their special fields.

The agricultural unit was established as a separate department six years ago and since has become one of the nine divisions in the new administrative organization. More than 1,100 acres of farmland are being utilized for farm-school purposes. One parcel of 140 acres has been turned into a vineyard operated by students. Another of 80 acres is in orchards. Crop projects include 40 acres of cotton and 70 acres of barley. Much acreage is used for pasture.

Land and facilities are available for almost any kind of project in which students are interested. Many are engaged in livestock projects, with beef, sheep, swine, or poultry. The projects implement classroom and laboratory work and provide practical "doing experiences" for the students.

The first move for the expansion of the agricultural program at Fresno State College was made in 1940 when 26 registered Guernsey heifers were donated to the college. In 1945 a group of interested citizens organized the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Progress Committee and the following year, as the Six Counties College Agricultural Committee, it conducted a drive for the funds necessary to establish a practical type of program in agriculture at the college.

Funds raised enabled the Fresno State College Foundation, a non-profit corporation organized to promote the welfare of the college, to purchase 320 acres of land in 1946. This land later was purchased by the State of California as part of the 880-acre site to which the college will soon move. In 1947 the State acquired from the Federal Government about 450 acres at Hammer Field for the development of a farm-school program.

An agricultural mechanics building already has been constructed at the new site and an agricultural classroom building is nearing completion. Many livestock units have been built and more are under construction. A new dairy manufacturing plant and a modern slaughterhouse are among the new units.

The curriculums in agriculture provide for sequences of courses in animal husbandry, dairying, dairy industry, viticulture, horticulture, ornamental horticulture, agronomy, agricultural mechanics, poultry, and general agriculture. These courses are taught by 15 specialists in agriculture.

TEACHER EDUCATION

A total of 975 students, or approximately 32 per cent, this year indicated that they intend to obtain teaching credentials of some type; 5.6 per cent of these students were interested in a kindergarten-primary credential, 48.7 in a general elementary, 19.4 in a special secondary, 25.7 in a general secondary, and 0.6 per cent in other credentials.

The credentials for which Fresno State College is authorized to train candidates are the kindergarten-primary, general elementary, junior high school, general secondary, special secondary (in art, business education, homemaking, industrial arts education, music, physical education, speech arts, correction of speech defects, and teaching the mentally retarded), and elementary school administration, elementary school supervision, secondary school administration, secondary school supervision, special subject supervision, school psychologist, and school psychometrist.

STUDENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Ninety-eight student organizations on the campus provide varied and wholesome activities. These organizations include 10 fraternities, all of them national, and seven sororities, six of them national. Numerous honor societies have been organized in the various special fields of learning. Many are chapters of national organizations.

A highly democratic form of student government has been established and students are encouraged to participate in it. A student court is part of the framework.

Many activities are conducted by the student association in co-operation with certain departments at the college. These include dramatic performances and concerts by musical groups, such as the symphony orchestra and the student band. Among other products of student activities are the college publications.

DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETICS

Fresno State College first participated in intercollegiate athletics in 1922, when the California Coast Conference was organized. Other collegiate members of the Conference were the College of the Pacific, Modesto Junior College, San Jose State College, Sacramento Junior College, and Bakersfield Junior College. The Conference, because competition was unequal, lasted but three years. Fresno joined the Far Western Conference when it was organized in 1925. Other members were the University of Nevada, St. Mary's College, St. Ignatius College (now the University of San Francisco), the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, and the College of the Pacific. In 1927 St. Mary's and St. Ignatius withdrew and Chico State College and San Jose State College replaced them. San Jose State withdrew from the Far Western Conference in 1935.

The West Coast Relays was inaugurated by Fresno State College in 1927. Twenty-two world records and 14 national junior college records have been established at the Relays since that time. Two hundred institutions, including colleges and universities, junior colleges, and high schools have been represented annually in recent years. About 1,500 athletes participate each year.

Fresno State College entered the California Collegiate Athletic Association in 1938. From 1938 to 1941, the college took part in both the Far Western Conference and the California Collegiate Athletic Association. In 1941 it withdrew from the former.

The college won the CCAA football championship in 1941 and 1942 and the CCAA baseball championship in 1941, 1950, and 1951. It participated in a western baseball playoff with Oregon State College for the right to enter the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship competition in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1952.

In track the college has produced many world record winners. The pole vault records, outdoor, of 15 feet 7¼ inches in 1942, and indoor, of 15 feet 8½ inches in 1943, made by Cornelius (Dutch) Warmerdam ('38) still stand. Other world record winners were Walter Marty ('39), indoor and outdoor high jump, and Elroy Robinson ('36), the 800-meter, the 880-yard, and the 1,000-yard runs. In addition, Charles Kaster ('29) was a member of a world championship shuttle hurdle relay team and Leslie Laing ('54) was a member of an Olympic and world record championship 1,600-meter relay team.

Fresno State College's policy in intercollegiate athletics is to abide by CCAA rules and by regulations established by the Council of State College Presidents of the State Department of Education. This policy has kept athletics an integral part of the physical education program, and on a sound basis.

SUMMER AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Fresno State College at present operates summer sessions on the Fresno campus and at the junior college campuses in Visalia and Bakersfield. In addition, it operates workshops for teachers in some of the valley communities. The total enrollment in all the sessions and workshops in the summer of 1953 was 3,172.

The college opened its first summer school in 1914 at Big Creek in the Sierra Nevada Mountains 65 miles northeast of Fresno. The summer faculty at that time numbered seven. The summer session moved in 1916 to Huntington Lake, a few miles farther into the mountains, and adopted the name Sierra Summer School.

For the duration of World War II the college was compelled to conduct its summer sessions on the Fresno campus. An increase in summer enrollment of 60 per cent the first year, and steady increases during the following war years, prompted the college to continue a summer session in Fresno as well as one at Huntington Lake. The Huntington session was discontinued after the summer of 1949. In the meantime, the Bakersfield and Visalia sessions had been started in 1948.

Some idea of the pace at which the summer program has grown is indicated by the fact that even the smallest of the sessions currently operated is larger in enrollment than was the registration of the Sierra Summer School at its peak of about 350 students.

The expansion of Fresno State College's summer sessions is evidence of the growth of the San Joaquin Valley and of the need by persons living there for collegiate training during the summer months. This need for summer training is particularly evident when it is considered that no small number of the persons who participate are teachers in service and high school graduates wishing to complete their collegiate programs at faster than normal pace.

The college extension program likewise is performing an important service for persons in the San Joaquin Valley. In 1952-53 seventy-one courses were offered by the college in valley communities, enrolling 1,734 persons who were unable to attend regular classes on the Fresno campus.

STUDENTS

The enrollment of full-time students in the fall semester of 1953-54, arranged by major subjects in order of frequency, is shown in the following tabulation:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|
| Education | 545 | Psychology | 68 |
| Business | 455 | Art | 62 |
| Agriculture | 270 | Journalism | 59 |
| Biology | 232 | English | 55 |
| Social Science | 217 | Physical Education for Women | 47 |
| Engineering | 196 | Physics | 40 |
| Physical Education for Men | 104 | Geography-Geology | 38 |
| Home Economics | 100 | Chemistry | 33 |
| Industrial Arts | 96 | Foreign Languages | 19 |
| Speech | 81 | Mathematics | 11 |
| Criminology | 74 | Health Education | 3 |
| Music | 73 | Unclassified | 164 |

The total number of full-time students is 3,042. At present 777 students, or about 20 per cent of the total of 3,819 registered, are carrying part-time programs. Approximately 85 per cent of all students are from the eight valley counties, 10 per cent from other California counties, 3 per cent from other states, and the remainder from United States territories or foreign countries.

Men outnumber women two to one. By classes the students are approximately 35 per cent freshmen, 20 per cent sophomores, 25 per cent juniors and 20 per cent seniors. A study of the graduating class of 1952 showed 45 per cent of those receiving bachelor's degrees started their collegiate training at Fresno State College and the remainder transferred from other colleges. An estimated 65 per cent of the men students earn part or all their college expenses, and, although the percentage of women students working has not been determined, it probably runs almost as high.

STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES

Fresno State College always has had deep concern for student welfare. As the college has grown in size and complexity, the student personnel services have expanded to serve individual student needs. Each student is assigned to a faculty adviser. This adviser helps the student plan his college program and counsels with him regarding his personal problems. The student personnel office, directed by a dean of students, provides special services which meet additional needs. A guidance officer and counselors provide psychological testing and counseling for students who need help in finding the vocations and studies best suited to their

interests and abilities. Clinical psychological services are available to students experiencing emotional disturbances. The dean of men and dean of women give counseling to the student organizations and activities and supervise student housing.

Many aids are available to students who have financial problems. An employment counselor helps students find part-time jobs. Another counselor, working with a scholarship committee, administers 200 scholarships totaling over \$20,000 a year. This counselor also helps veterans to establish claims for, and to receive, government subsistence. There are many loan funds which aid students in meeting temporary emergencies.

The college health service, supported by both the State and the student association, takes care of emergency needs and provides health counseling. The staff consists of a director, four physicians, two nurses, a laboratory technician, and a receptionist.

By means of personnel services such as the above, Fresno State College seeks to maintain a friendly campus. Although the college steadily has grown larger, only about half as many students are disqualified on account of low records in their academic work as were seven years ago. Services to individual students given by the faculty and specialized personnel workers have contributed greatly to this advance in student welfare.

AIR FORCE R. O. T. C.

A units of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps has been maintained at the college since 1948. This unit has developed to the point where the staff now consists of 14 officers and airmen and approximately 500 cadets. The program consists of a basic two-year course in air science, designed to lay a foundation for intelligent citizenship and to provide training in military subjects common to all branches of the service, and an advanced course which leads to a reserve commission as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. This program has been a valuable adjunct to the academic program of the college.

HOUSING

Student housing at Fresno State College at present is decidedly inadequate. Most of the students are dependent upon rooms or small apartments rented by residents in the college area. The housing made available by the college is limited to a 72-capacity dormitory for single men, 52 units having from none to two bedrooms for married students, and a women's dormitory with a capacity of 45 girls. In addition there are 10 fraternity houses which provide living quarters for about 175 students.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

By the very nature of its position in the heart of an area which before many years will have a population of more than a million people, Fresno

State College has a bright future. There are many miles separating the institution from any other four-year colleges. As previously mentioned, the State Department of Education estimates that the enrollment at Fresno State College will reach the 5,000 mark by 1964-65.

The college will complete its move from its presently overcrowded quarters, about two miles from downtown Fresno, to the new campus seven miles northeast of Fresno as fast as adequate facilities are ready. The total cost of the new plant will exceed \$20,000,000, of which \$13,500,000 already has been spent or made available. There will be 19 major units and many smaller ones when the campus is completed. Six major units already have been constructed and four of these are in use. The structures finished are the original units of the administration and industrial arts buildings, a laboratory school, a men's gymnasium, an agricultural mechanics building, and an agriculture classroom building. Many minor units have been completed.

Units started and due to be completed in 1954-55 are a music building, the first unit of the science building, and additional units of the administration and industrial arts buildings. Money is available and allocated for the following buildings not yet started: an education and psychology building, a women's physical education building, and a library.

Funds are not yet appropriated for a large classroom building, a student union, an art and home making building, a speech and radio unit, a women's gymnasium, a health service unit, additions to the science building, an addition to the library, a military air science and tactics armory, an engineering building, an auditorium, a journalism unit, and residence halls.

Of deep concern at present is the fact that no plans have been made for student housing. A problem which is acute at the present campus will become even more serious as the college moves and further develops. Many of the residences surrounding the new campus will be modest-sized dwellings with space only to house the families occupying them.

The buildings on the new site are being arranged in an academic cluster surrounding the library and student union, with service-type units and recreational space on the periphery of the academic campus. Such structures as the science building, education and psychology building, and the classroom buildings will be in the cluster. In the periphery will be such edifices as the engineering, industrial arts, and physical education buildings and the laboratory school.

The new plant will enable the college for a number of years to meet better the increasing demands for more diversified curriculums in many occupational fields. Business, industry, agricultural and governmental agencies in the valley have been looking more and more to the college to supply their needs for trained leadership.

FRESNO STATE COLLEGE AS A CULTURAL CENTER

Every important area needs a cultural center where artistic, dramatic, and musical expression can be fostered and developed. Such a place is provided for central California by the college through its Little Studio, which has become an art center; its University Street Playhouse, which has provided many years of semi-professional theatrical entertainment for thousands of persons; and its musical groups, which have drawn crowds to the college auditorium.

The college has joined local radio and television studios in sponsoring educational programs. It also has conducted many educational events for high school students. Currently, in co-operation with the Fresno Bee and television station KMJ-TV, the college is sponsoring a "science fair" for high school students. Such projects are conducted every year.

Fresno State College is the cultural center of the great San Joaquin Valley. For the past forty years its impact on the life of the Valley has been felt increasingly, as the college has grown in size and influence. It is destined to continue to grow. With the enlarged and expanded facilities on the new campus, to which a complete move is imminent, and with a student body which is conservatively estimated to reach 5,000 full-time students by 1965, the future of the institution appears very bright. The people of California can be proud of their publicly supported institutions of higher learning, and the people of the San Joaquin Valley can take a special pride in their regional state college, Fresno State.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ROY E. SIMPSON, *Superintendent*

APPOINTMENTS TO STAFF

RUSSELL M. ALLEN has been appointed District Sales Representative for the California Industries for the Blind, with headquarters in Oakland. He has had wide experience as a sales representative, most recently for the J. W. Lindner Company of Sacramento. During World War II, Mr. Allen served as a foreman in aircraft work at McClellan Field.

WILBUR J. HALL has been appointed to the San Diego office of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation as Vocational Rehabilitation Officer. Mr. Hall holds the master's degree from the University of Michigan and has done other graduate work. He has had a variety of experience in personnel work, counseling, and psychology in governmental and private agencies in Michigan.

ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, acting under the authority of Section 6831.1 of the Education Code, has declared that Section 10 of Title 5 of the California Administrative Code is amended to read as follows (effective June 17, 1954):

10. Grades 13 and 14. Limitation of Attendance Reported for Apportionments.
(a) Class Hour Defined. For the purpose of this section, a class hour is a class hour as defined in Section 9(d)(3) of this title.

(b) Computation. For the school year 1953-54 and thereafter, the maximum class hours of attendance in classes for pupils in grades 13 and 14 which the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall credit to any school district are the sum of the following:

(1) Class hours of attendance in such classes in a summer school,

(2) Class hours of attendance in such classes by adults as adults are defined in Education Code Section 9700.1, and

(3) The figure computed by multiplying 630 by the number of pupils, except adults as defined in Education Code Section 9700.1, enrolled in such classes other than summer school classes.

(c) Counting of Pupils. For the purpose of subsection (b)(3) of this section a school district shall not count any person as a pupil more than once during any school year.

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

LOUIS E. MEANS, *Chief of Supplemental Education Services*

USE OF FLAMEPROOF CREPE PAPER AND FABRICS IN SCHOOLS ¹

Attention of school personnel is directed to the fact that the use of flammable crepe paper and fabrics for decorating gymnasiums, assemblies, and other places where students gather is prohibited by state law (Health and Safety Code Section 13119). Lightweight fabric and paper decorations that have not been treated with flame-retardant materials constitute a deadly threat to life. The Cocoanut Grove Fire in Boston, 1942, which cost 491 lives within a few moments, is a classic example. The law governing use of flammable decorative materials is specific in placing responsibility for compliance. Flameproof crepe paper is available in many colors, in sheets (folds) and streamers, and school authorities are responsible for seeing that no other kind of crepe paper is used as decoration in school auditoriums and other places where students assemble.

Crepe paper is often used for costumes and in sets for plays. Many students have suffered painful death or disfiguration from having flimsy homemade costumes catch fire during school plays. The state law relating to flammable wearing apparel (Health and Safety Code Section 19810) is intended to protect the public from purchasing dangerously flammable garments, and also from using flammable costumes. It is a responsibility of school authorities to see that costumes, when used in schools, are of flameproof materials.

Good citizenship begins with consideration of others' safety and well-being. Like charity, it should "begin at home," with equal consideration of one's personal safety. Students should be good citizens by using only flame-retardant paper and fabrics for decorations, party dresses, costumes, and the pompons for the cheering section. One can visualize the results of careless ignition of one or more flammable crepe paper pompons in a bus carrying 30 students, each with one or two such pompons. Death or injury to every passenger might easily occur within a matter of seconds.

¹ This subject was treated by Joe R. Yockers, State Fire Marshal, in *California Schools*, XXII (April, 1951), 99-100.

INTERPRETATIONS OF LAW

APPLICABLE TO SCHOOLS

LAURENCE D. KEARNEY, *Administrative Adviser*

[The following items are merely digests, and although care is taken to state accurately the purport of the opinions reported, the items have the limitations common to all digests. The reader is therefore urged to examine the complete text of an opinion digested and, when necessary, secure competent legal advice before taking any action based thereon.]

OPINIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

*Report Prepared by School District Two Years After
Occurrence of an Accident Not Admissible in Evidence*

In an action by parents for damages for the wrongful death of their minor son, allegedly resulting from negligence of a public school district, board of education, and superintendent of schools in maintaining blacktop paving under playground equipment, and in supervising the play of their son, on the school grounds, it is prejudicial error to receive in evidence a report made under the circumstances herein described. The report, introduced by the defendants, was "Relative to Playground Surfacing in Los Angeles Elementary Schools" and was "prepared in response to requests concerning the accident situation in Los Angeles elementary schools in recent years." The report was actually compiled more than two years after the accident and more than one year after the action was commenced, although certain studies relating to it were part of a continuous program. The report also contained opinion, arguments, and purported facts prejudicial to the plaintiff which would not be admissible as oral testimony. It was, therefore, not admissible as a business record under Code of Civil Procedure Section 1953(f) "made in the regular course of business, at or near the time of the act" nor as a public writing and record under Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1920 or 1926, which provide, respectively, that "entries in public or other official books or records, made in the performance of his duty by a public officer . . . are prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein" and that "An entry made by an officer, or board of officers . . . in the course of official duty, is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in such entry." There was no official duty on the part of the board to make entries of such a report in official books or records. (*Reisman v. Los Angeles City School District*, 123 A.C.A. 543.)

OPINIONS OF CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL***School Districts Combining Under Joint Powers Act for Purpose of Adopting a Group Insurance Plan***

The joint powers act (Government Code Sections 6500-6513) authorizes school districts to combine for the purpose of adopting and putting into operation a group insurance plan for the benefit of their officers and employees pursuant to Government Code Sections 53200-53207. School districts are "public districts of the state" entitled to jointly exercise powers common to them.

The agreement of the school districts may not lawfully name as the agency to administer or execute the agreement any of the following: The California Teachers' Association, The California Trustees' Association, a county, or a county superintendent of schools. One of the parties may constitute the agency, and individuals or representatives of the parties to the agreement may be appointed to the board or commission constituting the agency.

The problem of eligibility of such a combination of districts and their employees to the various forms of insurance coverage specified in the Insurance Code is not passed upon. (AGO 53-107; 23 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 146.)

Reimbursement of General Fund for Excess Costs of Automobile Driver Training in the Public Schools

Vehicle Code Section 733 is constitutional. The section provides that a "penalty assessment" be levied for all offenses involving a violation of the Vehicle Code or of a county ordinance relating to the operation of motor vehicles except offenses relating to parking or registration. The penalty assessments vary from \$1 where jail sentence is imposed without a fine to \$1 for each \$20 of fine imposed or bail forfeited. The penalty assessment is not a tax but is an additional fine imposed for the offenses specified. The section is general and uniform in its operation and is based upon a reasonable classification, i.e., the distinction between moving and nonmoving offenses. It is not a local law but is of state-wide application. It does not impose any condition to the granting of bail nor require an unreasonable amount of bail.

Reference in Vehicle Code Section 773 to the amount spent under "Education Code Section 5153.6" should be read as a reference to Education Code Section 5154.5. There is no Education Code section by the former number. The legislative history of Chapter 1878 (Assembly Bill 3941) of the California Statutes of 1953 and Chapter 1877 (Assembly Bill 1840), which were companion bills, shows that the Legislature intended in Vehicle Code Section 773 to refer to Education Code Section 5154.5. (AGO 53-202; 23 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 113.)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ACTIONS

The following actions were taken by the State Board of Education at its regular quarterly meeting held in Chico, May 6 and 7, 1954.

Readoption of Supplementary Textbooks in California History

On recommendation of the State Curriculum Commission, the Board readopted the following supplementary textbooks in California history for grade four for a one-year period beginning July 1, 1956:

A Child's History of California, by Enola Flower, published by Caxton Printers Limited
California Beginnings, by Lola B. Hoffman, published by Harr Wagner Publishing Company

Appointment of State College Presidents

Acting in accordance with Education Code Section 20371, the Board approved the reappointments by Director of Education Roy E. Simpson of the following persons as presidents of the state colleges indicated, for the term July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Glenn E. Kendall | Chico State College |
| Arnold E. Joyal | Fresno State College |
| Cornelius H. Siemens | Humboldt State College, Arcata |
| P. Victor Peterson | Long Beach State College |
| Howard S. McDonald | Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences |
| Guy A. West | Sacramento State College |
| Malcolm A. Love | San Diego State College |
| J. Paul Leonard | San Francisco State College |
| John T. Wahlquist | San Jose State College |
| Julian A. McPhee | California State Polytechnic College |

Approval of Proposals for Reorganization of School Districts

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 16 of Division 2 of the Education Code (Sections 4871 to 4991, inclusive) and the recommendations of the Division of Public School Administration, the Board approved the following proposals for changes in school district organization:

Formation of a unified school district in San Bernardino County—A proposal by the augmented San Bernardino County Committee on School District Organization that an election be held to form the Rim of the World Unified School District consisting of the territory now included in the three elementary school districts of Crest Forest, Lake Arrowhead, and Running Springs. The proposed unified district will include all that portion of the San Bernardino City High School District that is located in the mountains to the north of San Bernardino. The proposed unification requires a favorable majority vote by the electors in the area of the proposed unified district.

Change of boundary between elementary school districts in Stanislaus County—

A proposal by the augmented Stanislaus County Committee on School District Organization to change the boundary line at the southwest corner of Sylvan Union Elementary School District so that a portion of this district will be added to the adjacent Modesto City Elementary School District to facilitate the planning of housing for elementary school pupils in the natural attendance area through which the present boundary between districts passes. The proposed change of boundary requires favorable action by the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County.

In accordance with the survey and recommendation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction presented in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 13 of Division 2 of the Education Code (Sections 4231 to 4381, inclusive), particularly Section 3234 thereof, the Board approved the following request:

*Request for permission to hold an election to form a junior college district in Sacramento County—*A proposal by the Grant Union High School District and the San Juan High School District to hold an election to form a junior college district consisting of the territory contained within the two union high school districts.

Revocation of Credentials for Public School Service

The Board revoked the credentials, life diplomas, and other documents for public school service heretofore issued to the following persons, effective on the dates indicated:

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Revocation effective</i> | <i>By authority of Education Code Section</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Barbour, Willard Carleton | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Berrios, Alfonso | April 2, 1954 | 12754 |
| Brock, William Stewart | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Coover, Lee David | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Foster, Wilmer Edward | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Grabo, George Edwin | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Graham, William Waddell | March 18, 1954 | 12754 |
| Gray, George Alexander | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Hambley, Harry Charles | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Keck, Lillian Frances Wennstrom | May 7, 1954 | 12755 |
| Jenne, James Walter | May 7, 1954 | 12752, 12106 |
| Jett, Jack Rhea | January 25, 1954 | 12754 |
| Magrum, Joseph Lawrence | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Malone, James Louis | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| McGinn, Clarence Robert | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Ommanney, Pierce Cranstoun | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Peterson, Walter Webb | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |
| Tringham, James Alexander | May 7, 1954 | 12752, 12106 |
| Westerman, Karl Madison | May 7, 1954 | 12756 |

Granting of Credential to Applicant Whose Previous Credentials Had Been Revoked

In accordance with the provisions of Section 201(m) of Title 5, California Administrative Code, the Board considered the application for a general secondary credential by William John Schill, whose previous credentials were revoked as of July 29, 1953, at his request.¹ On

¹ Revocation reported in *California Schools*, XXIV (December, 1953), 554.

the recommendation of the Commission of Credentials that Mr. Schill's application be approved without a hearing, the Board granted him the general secondary credential, provided that he meet all academic and course requirements therefor.

Approval of Organization for School District Membership

In accordance with Education Code Section 4861, the Board approved the following as an organization for which memberships for schools may be paid from school district funds for the school years 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56: ¹

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN SECTION

President: J. Roy Barron, Jr., Office of County Superintendent of Schools, Santa Barbara, California

Secretary: Mary Ruth Hayes, San Gabriel, California

Changes in Rules and Regulations

Attendance in Special Day or Evening Classes in Elementary School Districts. The Board, acting under the authority of Education Code Sections 112 and 8952, amended Section 117 of Title 5, California Administrative Code, by adding subsection (c) thereto, relating to attendance in special day or evening classes in an elementary school district, and adopted this as an emergency regulation, to read as follows (effective May 14, 1954):

117 (c) In classes other than classes in reading, writing, language study, spelling, arithmetic, or civics, a pupil shall not be credited with more than one hour of attendance per day in classes in the same subject area.

Health Certificates Accompanying Applications for Credentials. The Board, acting under authority of Section 112 and Chapter 1 of Division 7 of the Education Code, particularly Section 12103 thereof, amended subsection (d) of Section 201 and subsection (b) of Section 202 of Title 5, California Administrative Code, relating to requirement for health certificates accompanying applications for credentials and certain adult education credentials excepted from this requirement, to read as follows (effective June 13, 1954):

2012(d) Each application for a regular credential, except the adult education credential for short unit courses and the Class D Vocational Credential in trade and industrial and public service education, shall be accompanied with a health certificate on the form prescribed by the State Board of Education. This form is available from the Commission of Credentials upon request.

202 (b) A health certificate on the form prescribed by the State Board of Education except for the renewal of the adult education credential in short unit courses and the Class D Vocational Credential in trade and industrial and public service education.

¹ Subject, however, to the duty of the organization so approved to notify the Department of Education immediately whenever, during this period, there is a change in the constitution, charter, by-laws, or purposes of the organization and subject further to withdrawal of approval by the State Board of Education at its discretion subsequent to such a change.

Special Secondary Credential in Homemaking Education. The Board, acting under the authority of Section 112 and Chapter 1 of Division 7 of the Education Code, particularly Section 12132 thereof, repealed Article 17 of, and added Article 17 (Sections 296 to 298, inclusive) to Subchapter 2 of Title 1 of Title 5, California Administrative Code, to read as follows (effective September 15, 1956).

Article 17. Special Secondary Credential in Homemaking Education

296. Application. An applicant for the special secondary credential in homemaking education shall comply with the procedure prescribed for application (Section 201)* and shall have completed a program including the following minimum requirements:

(a) A bachelor's degree granted by an institution accepted for credentialing purposes by the California State Board of Education.

(b) Forty semester hours of general education, with a minimum of six semester hours in each of the following four areas:

(1) Physical and biological sciences.

(2) Practical arts and fine arts.

(3) Social sciences.

(4) Communicative arts.

(c) A major in homemaking education of thirty-six semester hours, including work in each of the following areas:

(1) Nutrition and food preparation.

(2) Child care and training with experience in a child development laboratory.

(3) Clothing, grooming, and textiles.

(4) Family health, safety, and home nursing.

(5) Home management, including practical experience.

(6) Housing and home furnishing, including laboratory or shop work.

(7) Interpersonal and family relations, including preparation for marriage and parenthood.

(8) Principles of color theory and design.

(9) Family and personal economics.

(d) Eighteen semester hours of preparation in professional education, including each of the following:

(1) Scope and function of elementary and secondary education.

(2) Preadolescent and adolescent growth and development and the learning process.

(3) Counseling and guidance, including the techniques of parent conferences.

(4) Methods and materials of homemaking instruction (practicum or workshop).

(5) Directed teaching (six semester hours). At least three hours of this requirement shall be completed by teaching in the field of homemaking education. Successful teaching experience in homemaking education in public schools or private schools of equivalent status may be substituted for directed teaching at the rate of one year of full-time teaching for three semester hours of directed teaching.

297. Authorization for Service. The special secondary credential in homemaking education authorizes the holder to teach homemaking subjects in elementary and secondary schools including classes for which the school district may be reimbursed from state vocational education funds.

298. Term. The special secondary credential in homemaking education may be issued for a period of two years and may be renewed for periods of five years in accordance with the provisions of Section 202.

Provisional Credentials for Public School Service. The Board, acting under the authority of Education Code Sections 12060 through 12062,

* California Administrative Code, Title 5, Education.

as added, and Section 12400.1, as amended, by Chapter 1327, Statutes of 1953, repealed Articles 57 and 61 of Subchapter 2, repealed Subchapter 3, and added a new Subchapter 3 (consisting of Sections 600 through 660) to Chapter 1 of Title 5, California Administrative Code, to read as follows (effective July 1, 1954).

SUBCHAPTER 3. PROVISIONAL CREDENTIALS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SERVICE

Article

1. General Provisions.
2. Procedures and Standards Applicable to All Provisional Credentials for Full-time Service Issued after July 1, 1954, Except Credentials Described in Article 6.
3. Additional Requirements for Designated Types of Provisional Credentials.

Article

4. Provisional Credentials for Part-time Teaching Only.
5. Provisional Credentials for Substitute Teaching Only.
6. Provisional Credentials Authorized before July 1, 1954.

Article 1. General Provisions

600. Legal Authority for Provisional Credentials. Any applicant for a credential who does not qualify for a regular credential may, except as provided herein, secure a provisional credential by complying with the standards and procedures set forth in this subchapter and established pursuant to provisions of Education Code Sections 12060 through 12062 as added, and Section 12400.1 as amended, by Chapter 1327, Statutes of 1953.

601. Definitions. (a) "Provisional Credential." The term "provisional credential" as used in this subchapter, except Article 6 hereof, means a provisional credential issued after July 1, 1954, pursuant to Education Code Sections 12060 through 12062 as added, or Section 12400.1 as amended, by Chapter 1327, Statutes of 1953.

(b) "Regular Credential." The term "regular credential" as used in this subchapter means any credential granted pursuant to Subchapter 2 of Chapter 1 of Title 5 of this code.

602. Credentials Which May be Issued as Provisional Credentials. Any credential listed in this section may be issued as a provisional credential to an applicant who qualifies under the provisions of this subchapter when in the judgment of the Commission of Credentials a qualified, regularly certificated person is not available for the school service authorized by the credential. A provisional credential for full-time service, other than a credential issued under subsection (b) or (c) of Section 620, 621, or 622, shall be renewed upon the conditions hereinafter set forth regardless of whether a qualified, regularly certificated person is available for the school service authorized by the credential.

(a) For full-time service

- (1) General Elementary Credential
- (2) General Secondary Credential
- (3) Special Secondary Credential for Teaching the Mentally Retarded
- (4) Special Secondary Credential in Correction of Speech Defects
- (5) Elementary School Administration Credential
- (6) Child Welfare and Supervision of Attendance Credential
- (7) Health and Development Credential

(b) For part-time teaching service only

- (1) General Elementary Credential
- (2) General Secondary Credential
- (3) Special Secondary Credential for Teaching the Mentally Retarded
- (4) Special Secondary Credential in Correction of Speech Defects

(c) For substitute service only

- (1) General Elementary Credential
- (2) General Secondary Credential
- (3) Special Secondary Credential for Teaching the Mentally Retarded
- (4) Special Secondary Credential in Correction of Speech Defects

603. Service Authorized by Provisional Credentials. A provisional credential shall authorize the same service as a regular credential of the same type unless otherwise specified by this subchapter. Any limitation shall be indicated on the credential.

604. Date of Issuance of Initial Provisional Credentials. (a) An initial provisional credential issued upon an application made through a county superintendent of schools or the head of a state agency shall bear the date of the postmark on the letter containing the application mailed to the Commission of Credentials by the office of the county superintendent of schools or the head of the state agency if the applicant was eligible for the credential as of that date and if the application was so mailed on or after July 1, 1954.

(b) An initial provisional credential issued upon an application submitted by the applicant directly to the Commission of Credentials shall bear the date the application was received by the Commission of Credentials if the applicant was eligible for the credential as of that date, and if the application was so received on or after July 1, 1954.

605. Term and Expiration Date of Provisional Credentials. (a) Initial Provisional Credential for Full-time Service. A provisional credential for full-time service initially granted after July 1, 1954, unless issued under subsection (c) of Section 620 or 621, shall be valid until November 30 of the calendar year following the year of issuance. A credential issued under subsection (c) of Section 620 or 621 shall be valid for the school year and expire on June 30.

(b) Substitute and Part-time Provisional Credentials. A provisional credential for either substitute or part-time service shall be valid for the school year and expire on June 30. Such a credential cannot be renewed but may be reissued.

(c) Renewed Provisional Credentials for Full-time Service. A provisional credential for full-time service issued under:

(1) Any provision of this subchapter other than those listed in (2) and (3) of this subsection (c) shall be renewed for two-year periods and shall expire on November 30;

(2) Subsection (b) of Section 620 or 621, or subsection (b) or (c) of Section 622 shall be renewed for one-year periods only and expire on November 30;

(3) Subsection (c) of Section 620 or 621 may not be renewed, but a new credential of the same type may be issued which shall be valid for a school year and expire on June 30.

Article 2. Procedures and Standards Applicable to All Provisional Credentials for Full-time Service Issued After July 1, 1954, Except Credentials Described in Article 6.

608. Routing and Submission of Application. (a) Application for Initial Provisional Credential or Reissuance. An applicant for an initial provisional credential or for reissuance of a provisional credential shall deliver his application to the county superintendent of schools having jurisdiction over the district in which, or through the head of the state agency under which, the applicant expects to serve.

(b) Application for Renewal. An application for renewal shall be submitted either through the office of a county superintendent of schools or directly by the applicant to the Commission of Credentials.

(c) Submission to Commission of Credentials. A county superintendent of schools or the head of a state agency shall submit each completed application filed with him to the Commission of Credentials, State Department of Education, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14, California.

609. Delivery of Credential. When the Commission of Credentials issues a credential on an application made through the office of a county superintendent of schools or a state agency, the Commission shall transmit the credential, together with the transcript and other materials submitted by the applicant which are not retained by the Commission, to the county superintendent of schools or the state agency for delivery to the applicant. The Commission shall notify the applicant of its action.

610. Documents to Accompany an Application for Any Provisional Credential. Each application for a provisional credential or the renewal of such a credential shall include the following documents:

(a) An application (Form No. 41-4 Rev.) subscribed and sworn to before a notary public or any other person authorized to administer an oath.

(b) A health certificate (Form No. 41-3) signed by a physician licensed by any state to practice medicine and surgery.

(c) A fee of \$4 in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or certified check.

(d) Two personal identification cards as provided in Section 200.1 of this title, unless acceptable cards have been submitted with a previous application.

611. Initial Provisional Credential for Full-time Service. (a) Application. An application for an initial provisional credential for full-time service shall include the following items *in addition to* those listed in Section 610:

(1) Original letters verifying teaching experience, if any.

(2) Official transcripts of record listing all college and university courses completed.

(3) A statement of intent signed by the applicant worded as follows:

"I hereby certify that I will embark upon a program of study in a college or university in California accredited for teacher education by the California State Board of Education which program leads to a baccalaureate degree and/or a regular credential authorizing day school service in the public schools of California."

This statement of intent need not be filed by an applicant who applies for a provisional credential under subsection (c) of Section 620 or 621.

(4) A statement of need signed by the county superintendent of schools, or by the superintendent of schools of the district and approved by the county superintendent of schools, or by the head of the state agency concerned, as the case may be, through whom the application is submitted. Such statement shall indicate that no qualified, regularly certificated applicant of the type needed is available and that the applicant, if granted the provisional credential applied for, will be employed in a specified position. The superintendent of schools of the district or the county superintendent of schools or the head of the state agency shall further state that he has communicated with the placement bureaus of the leading educational institutions of the state and that they have informed him that a regularly certificated, qualified applicant of the type needed is not available.

(b) Limitation of Service. The initial provisional credential for full-time service shall be limited to service in the district, county, or state agency which requested the issuance of the credential.

612. United States Constitution Requirement. As a condition of the first renewal of a provisional general elementary or a provisional general secondary credential, the applicant shall present official verification of the completion of the requirement of Education Code Section 12126 (requirement on United States Constitution) unless the completion of this requirement was officially verified before the initial provisional credential was granted.

613. Renewal of Provisional Credentials for Full-time Service. (a) No Limitation of Service. A provisional credential for full-time service when renewed for a period of two years shall not be limited to service in any particular district, county, or state agency.

(b) First Renewal. Except for a credential issued to an applicant listed in subsection (d) or (e) of this section, a provisional credential for full-time service shall be renewed the first time if the applicant, in addition to the documents listed in Section 610, submits *one* of the following:

(1) An official statement from an accredited California teacher education institution that the applicant has entered upon a program of studies in the institution leading to a bachelor's degree and/or a regular credential which authorizes day school service in the public schools of California and that, pursuant to such program, the applicant has completed six semester hours of work with a grade of C or better on a five-point scale during the life of the credential to be renewed.

(2) Official verification of one year of successful teaching experience during the life of the credential to be renewed if the applicant prior to the granting of the initial provisional credential had completed all requirements for a regular credential except directed teaching.

(c) Second and Subsequent Renewals. Except for a credential issued to an applicant listed in subsection (d) or (e) of this section, a provisional credential for full-time service initially granted after July 1, 1954, may be renewed the second and subsequent times if the holder submits an official statement from an accredited California teacher education institution to the effect that:

(1) The applicant has entered upon a program of studies in the institution leading to a bachelor's degree and/or a regular credential which authorizes regular day school service in the public schools of California and that pursuant to that program the applicant has completed, during the life of the credential, twelve semester hours of work acceptable to the institution, and

(2) The applicant either has been evaluated for fitness or is subject to evaluation, as the case may be, as provided in Article 4 of Group 3 of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 1 of this title (Sections 933 ff.) if the applicant is a student in a state college; or that the applicant either has been evaluated for fitness by, or is subject to the regular evaluation procedure of, as the case may be, any other institution in which the applicant is a student.

(d) First Renewal and Subsequent Renewals for Applicants with a Bachelor's Degree Plus Certain Experience or Training. If an applicant held an acceptable bachelor's degree when he applied for his provisional credential for full-time service initially granted after July 1, 1954, and if at that time he verified *either*

(1) Two years of acceptable teaching experience, or

(2) Completion of one-half of the professional education course work required for the regular credential,

his initial provisional credential for full-time service may be renewed for the first and subsequent times upon such conditions as the Commission of Credentials may specify in the particular case.

(e) First Renewal and Subsequent Renewals of Provisional Credentials Issued Under Subsection (b) of Section 620 or 621, or Subsection (b) or (c) of Section 622. This subsection applies only to a provisional credential granted under subsection (b) of Section 620 or 621, or subsection (b) or (c) of Section 622.

(1) Renewal Requirements. A provisional credential so granted may be renewed for the first and subsequent times if the holder submits both of the following documents:

(A) Official verification that during the life of the credential to be renewed the holder completed six semester hours of work acceptable toward a bachelor's degree and/or a regular credential in an accredited California teacher education institution.

(B) A statement of need as set forth in Section 611(a)(4).

(2) Limitation of Service. This credential and all renewals thereof shall be limited to service in the district, county, or state agency requesting the credential until such time as the applicant has completed the requirements for a two-year renewal prescribed by subsection (c) of this section.

(f) Failure to Meet Renewal Requirements. In the event the holder of a provisional credential fails to meet the renewal requirements set forth in this section because of illness of the applicant or his immediate family, military service, or other serious reason, he may petition the Commission of Credentials for a new provisional credential. The issuance thereof shall be within the discretion of the Commission of Credentials after it has given due consideration to the circumstances set forth in the petition.

Article 3. Additional Requirements for Designated Types of Provisional Credentials

620. General Elementary Credential. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for an initial general elementary provisional credential shall qualify upon *one* of the following bases:

(a) Academic Work. Submission of official transcript verifying the completion of 60 semester hours of college work with a grade of C or better, on a five-point scale, taken through an approved educational institution.

(b) Teaching Experience in California Schools. Submission of *both* of the following documents:

(1) Verification of one year of successful teaching experience in the public elementary schools of California on an emergency general elementary, an emergency kindergarten-primary, or on an emergency special secondary credential, if the applicant held one of such types of emergency credential during the 1953-54 school year.

(2) Official transcript verifying all college work completed prior to the date of application.

(c) Petition of County Board of Education. Submission by a county board of education, on behalf of an applicant who cannot qualify under subsection (a) or (b) of this section, of a petition signed by at least four members of the board on or after August 1 of any year stating that such board will not be able to staff its schools during that school year without the services of the applicant. The Commission of Credentials may at its discretion grant or refuse to grant a credential upon such a petition.

621. General Secondary Credential. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for the initial provisional general secondary credential shall qualify upon *one* of the following bases:

(a) Academic Work. Submission of an official transcript verifying the applicant's possession of an acceptable bachelor's degree from an approved educational institution.

(b) Teaching Experience in California Schools. Submission of *both* of the following documents:

(1) Verification of one year of successful teaching experience in the public secondary schools of California on an emergency general secondary credential or an emergency special secondary credential, if the applicant held one of such types of emergency credential during the 1953-54 school year.

(2) Official transcript verifying all college work completed prior to the date of application.

(c) Petition of County Board of Education. Submission by a county board of education on behalf of an applicant who cannot qualify under subsection (a) or (b) hereof, of a petition signed by at least four members of the board on or after August 1 stating that such board will not be able to staff its schools during that school year without the services of the applicant. The Commission of Credentials may at its discretion grant or refuse to grant a credential upon such a petition.

622. Special Secondary Credential for Teaching the Mentally Retarded. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for the provisional special secondary credential for teaching the mentally retarded shall qualify upon *one* of the following bases:

(a) Basic Credential. An applicant who holds a valid regular teaching credential authorizing general teaching service qualifies for an initial provisional special secondary credential for teaching the mentally retarded.

(b) Teaching Experience in California Schools. An applicant who verifies one year of successful teaching experience in California on an emergency special secondary credential for teaching the mentally retarded and who held such an emergency credential during the 1953-54 school year qualifies for an initial provisional special secondary credential for teaching the mentally retarded upon submission of an official transcript verifying all college work completed prior to the date of application for the credential.

(c) Minimum Academic Requirements. In the event an applicant cannot qualify under (a) or (b) of this section, he may qualify as follows:

(1) Elementary Level. An applicant applying for an initial special secondary credential for teaching the mentally retarded who will teach in the elementary grades only shall verify by official transcript the completion of sixty semester hours of college work with a grade of C or better, on a five-point scale, taken through an approved educational institution.

(2) Secondary Level. An applicant applying for an initial special secondary credential for teaching the mentally retarded who will teach on the secondary level only shall verify by official transcript the possession of an acceptable bachelor's degree from an approved educational institution.

623. Special Secondary Credential in Correction of Speech Defects. In addition to meeting the requirements of Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for an initial provisional special secondary credential in correction of speech defects shall meet *both* of the following requirements:

(a) Hold a valid regular teaching credential authorizing general teaching service.

(b) Verify by official transcript the completion of one-half of the additional course work required by Section 356(d) of this title for the regular special secondary credential in correction of speech defects.

624. Elementary School Administration Credential. In addition to meeting the requirements of Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for an initial provisional elementary school administration credential shall meet *all* of the following requirements:

(a) Hold a valid regular basic teaching credential or life diploma authorizing general teaching service in the elementary schools.

(b) Verify two years of successful teaching experience in the public elementary schools in the United States.

(c) Verify by official transcript the completion of one-half of the additional postgraduate course work required by subsections (d) and (e) of Section 431 of this title for the regular elementary school administration credential.

625. Child Welfare and Supervision of Attendance Credential. In addition to meeting the requirements of Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for an initial provisional child welfare and supervision of attendance credential shall meet *all* of the following requirements:

(a) Hold a valid regular basic general teaching credential or life diploma of elementary or secondary grade.

(b) Verify one year of successful teaching experience in the public schools in the United States.

(c) Verify by official transcript the completion of one-half of the additional course work required by subsection (c) of Section 406 of this title for the regular child welfare and supervision of attendance credential.

626. Health and Development Credential. In addition to meeting the requirements of Article 2 of this subchapter, an applicant for an initial provisional health and development credential shall hold a valid license issued by the California state board or agency authorized to regulate the applicant's profession in California, except that for the health and development credential to serve as school nurse a statement of eligibility from the Board of Nurse Examiners shall be accepted in lieu of a California license.

Article 4. Provisional Credentials for Part-time Teaching Service Only

636. Definition. For the purposes of this section, the term "part-time teaching service" means teaching service not to exceed 15 clock hours per week.

637. Requirements. An applicant for a provisional credential for part-time teaching service only shall meet the requirements for an initial full-time provisional teaching credential but need not complete course work for reissuance.

638. Limitation of Service. Service under a provisional credential for part-time teaching service only shall be limited to the district requesting the credential and shall not exceed 15 clock hours per week.

Article 5. Provisional Credentials for Substitute Teaching Service Only

650. Requirements. An applicant for a provisional credential for substitute teaching service only shall meet the requirements for the initial full-time provisional credential but need not complete course work for reissuance.

651. Limitation of Service. Service under a provisional credential for substitute teaching service only shall be limited to the county through which the application is filed.

Article 6. Provisional Credentials
Authorized Before July 1, 1954

660. Continuing Validity of Provisional Credentials Issued Before July 1, 1954. Provisional general elementary credentials and provisional kindergarten-primary credentials granted before July 1, 1954, under the provisions of former Education Code Sections 12130.1 and 12131.2, will remain valid for the full time and carry the full authorization for which they were granted. These credentials may be renewed for periods of two years if the holder, during the life of the credential to be renewed, has completed not less than 12 semester hours of work with a grade of C or better, on a five-point scale, in a California teacher education institution accredited by the California State Board of Education for elementary or kindergarten-primary teacher education.

Such a provisional credential may be renewed only if the holder files with the Commission of Credentials a statement, countersigned by a representative of a California institution accredited by the California State Board of Education for elementary teacher education, that he has embarked upon a program leading to a bachelor's degree and a regular credential.

Accreditation of Teacher Education Institutions. The Board, acting under the authority of Education Code Sections 112 and 12025, repealed Articles 1, 2, and 3 of Subchapter 3.5 of Chapter 1, Title 5, California Administrative Code, and substituted new Articles 1 and 2, consisting of Sections 800 through 826, relating to accreditation of teacher-education institutions (effective June 13, 1954).

Admission to a Teacher Training Course. The Board, acting under the authority of Education Code Sections 20426, 20428, and 20453, amended the heading of Article 4 of Group 3 of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 1, Title 5, California Administrative Code, added Section 932.25 to and amended Section 933 of this article, all relating to admission to a teacher training course (effective June 13, 1954).

NOTE: The changes made in Subchapters 3.5 and 4 of Chapter 1 of Title 5 mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, as well as other changes in regulations made by the Board at this meeting which are reproduced here in full, will appear in California Administrative Register 54, No. 11-B, dated May 22, 1954, as new pages for Title 5, Education, of the California Administrative Code. These pages will be reprinted as usual by the State Department of Education for distribution to superintendents of schools and certain other school personnel.

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